The PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Volume VII. SATURDAY, June 7, 1794. Number 407.

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BENJAMIN LODGE, Capt.

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Mr. Scull,

The Washington Mechanical Society will be obliged to you for a place for the foregoing Oration, which was delivered to them by one of their Members on St. Tammany's day last, at their second anniversary.

MECHANICS,

PERHAPS you might not think it amiss at the outstart of an oration to a Mechanical Society to be told what is meant by mechanics.—Strictly speaking, mechanics signifies the method of making any kind of machine which may be put in motion for some useful purpose by any power, either natural or artificial. Therefore such machines as are so constructed as to be put in motion and kept therein with the greatest facility for the most useful purpose, and to the greatest advantage, is the perfection of mechanics. Every thing which can act on a body of matter is a power, the weight or force of water, is a mechanical power, fire, steam, the arm of man, or the weight of any thing pressing on any material body are all considered as mechanical powers; all mechanical powers are comprehended under the following, to wit: First the "lever," 2d, the "pulley," 3d, the "wedge," 4th, the "screw," 5th, "wheel in axis or axis in peritrochio, as it is more learnedly termed," and 6th, the inclined "plain." To one of those powers or to a combination of them you may ascribe the motion of all machines, and whoever he be that doth use any, or all of these powers in the business which he follows may be called a mechanic, with as much propriety as he that doth build a ship to cross the ocean or a mill to grind corn, and you will commonly find the man who follows not some mechanical employment a useless being; what is worse, a mischievous being. If the useful part of the world were permitted to gain an intimacy with the useless who occupies the higher spheres of life as they will call it, they might be amazed at the superiority which the latter arrogate to themselves as if it was of more advantage to the world to live idle than to labour; but if the study of science be pleaded, is it of more advantage to understand the nice relation betwixt velocity and power, than it is to know that a lump of corkwood thrown from your hand with a certain degree of strength will have less force than a lump of iron of the same bigness, or that it is of as much or more benefit to man to know that the specific gravity of iron will be four ounces and fifteen grains troy weight or a little more, and that of corkwood two penny weight and near thirteen grains, as it is to know that the former will be an excellent and principle material in a great variety of the necessary implements of husbandry and mechanical instruments and that the latter is excellent to stop the mouth of a bottle and to swim the cork line of a fishing net. Let me ask whether it will be of more use to man to know all the intricacies of a speculative theory than to know plain rule and hands to apply it to some useful purpose. Alexander the Great, King of Macedon, when he attempted to untie the famous Gordian knot in the harness of Gordus's chariot, not being able to discover where the knot either begun or ended, he took his sword and cut it, saying, it matters not how it is undone. But why does your orator give you the trouble to listen to exclamations against a set of beings which only inhabits the old countries, surely you will be ready to say, America, the free, republican, and independent country: America famed for industry, no such worthless animals can breath in her air. Mechanics happy indeed is America, that she feels but little of the baleful influence of such useless and mischievous men: but your orator is sorry to confess that she is not so compleatly free from this poison as one might at first imagine; only look around you for the proof of this melancholy fact. Is it not too commonly observed, that if a man has been at a grammar school, if he can read Zenobe's letter to the Emperor Aurellian, written by Longinus, or a sprightly play from Terrente, and has such a quantity of property as to be free from the necessity of submitting to drudge at mechanical employments (nor is it any matter how he came by the property) he will be immediately arrogating to himself a great degree of superiority and apeing the Nobleman as much as possible. Are there not too many who with but a mere smattering of science consider themselves of superior quality, nay are there not many who are incapable of making an elegant sentence in any language or even of seeing or feeling the beauties of elegance, yet if wealthy, and notwithstanding much of the wealth may have been obtained in a mysterious manner, yet you may see them strutting about with every air of Knighthood; and if they have a little learning their insolence will be intolerable. Are there not those to be found, even in this holy and pure land that imagines their speculative knowledge in the higher branches of literature gives them a vast degree of superior merit, as if it was more than useful to man that an individual should understand how the colours of the rainbow are produced by the greater and various lesser degrees of responsibility of the rays of light than to understand and practice the mixing colours and dying cloaths for the supply of the markets. The most disagreeable part of the tale is yet to come. It has been observed by a very humourous and injenious writer of our own time and country, that men are often found who seek for some one as a master, some one to submit themselves to, and unfortunate enough it is, such too often choose the most designing, intrigueing, mischievous matter which is to be found, owing most probably, to the false glare of superiority in which designing men enshrine themselves. Mechanics you will perhaps be ready to conclude from some things which I have said that I dispise and set at ought those sublime theories which adorn human nature; not at all, I admire them; they tend to expand the mind to give noble and exalted ideas of the works of nature; I seriously wish that every mechanic would cultivate an intimacy with them, this would render them worthy of the honourable name of mechanics in a speculative degree. I have been contending with such only who make no valuable use of their theories, for the benefit of man; and yet value themselves higher than they do the industrious trandsmen who is truely useful; and will stigmatize him with the epithet of "Mechanic," as if it denoted an order of inferior men when in truth and very deed mechanics are a far superior order of men, because they are of superior usefulness. You may be assured mechanics that with you and the husbandmen is the chief part of the virtue our country can boast; they and you form the most honorable classes in the community, for whatever is the most useful is surely the most honorable, however the assuming and imperious part of the world may attempt to deprive you and them of your rightful characters; you are ready perhaps to enquire how this position, so flattering to your dignity, may be supported. Mechanics, you will readily admit that virtue, according to modern ideas, consists in moral goodness; now observe for yourselves; what evidence have you of the moral goodness of three-fifths of such who labour not in the business of husbandry or some mechanical employment (still keeping the clergy out of view whose characters are ever sacred) do you find them zealously and piously attending on, and joining in the worship of their God—Yes verily, in ancient fashion too, you will find them frequently paying their devotions to Bacchus in nocturnal libations, and now and then perhaps bowing down to Venus: but do you ever see a God of morality marked in their callender, or do you constantly find their tongues uttering language indicative of a real regard for sacred names or moral things. I am persuaded a faithful answer to the queries would be in the negative. If necessity obliges you to attend to labour, happy necessity; for it prevents vice and promotes virtue; then let nothing terrify you more than idleness, for nakedness, poverty for dependence, and servility is its native offspring, whilst on the other hand industry will secure your independence, and your virtue will preserve your minds from destruction; therefore let the business of your several crafts be the delight of your hands whilst the author of your beings may have the first place in your hearts. Thus engaged through life your pillows will be sweet to each of you, your death peaceful, and your end truly honorable.

American Affairs.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

We learn that in some parts of France, a scarcity of flesh meat and bread sometimes prevails, chiefly owing to the large purchases made by the commissaries for the armies, to whose subsistence every thing must give way; however, to remedy this inconvenience, they have adopted the plan of allowing rations to each individual; this measure, though attended with the happiest general effects to the country, has nevertheless caused some murmurs among the wealthy.

A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday from Brest informs us, that he travelled one hundred miles in the country, and met with no complaints of scarcity on the roads: the taverns were well provided, the prices moderate, and polite attention shewn in every place; he says it is the finest country he ever beheld; that the people are harmonious and systematic in their measures, and from their late regulations with regard to provisions, the military stores contained immense supplies, no doubt sufficient to afford ample subsistence to their astonishing armies, at least until the approaching harvest.

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.Mary are not of later dates than the intelligence already received by way of England.

Capt. Haly informs us, that three of their great men, whose names he had forgot, had been detected of holding traiterous correspondence with the king of Spain and Mr. Pitt, for which there was no doubt of their being sentenced to the guillotine.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

UNITED STATES, May 21, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before you certain information, whereby it would appear that some encroachments was about to be made on our territory by an officer and party of British troops. Proceeding upon a supposition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I have caused the representation to be made to the British minister, a copy of which accompanies this message.

It cannot be necessary to comment upon the very serious nature of such an encroachment, nor to urge that this new state of things suggests the propriety of placing the United States in a posture of effectual preparation for an event, which notwithstanding the endeavors making to avert it, it may by circumstances beyond our controul, be forced upon us.

G. WASHINGTON.

IN SENATE, May 23d, 1794.

Ordered, That the message from the President of the United States of this day, with the communications referred to therein, together with the communications referred to in the message of the President of the United States of the 2 1st inst. be printed for the use of the Senate. (Attest)

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec'y.

UNITED STATES, May 23d, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before you the copy of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, in answer to a letter from the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress yesterday, and also the copy of a letter from the Secretary, which is referred to in the above mentioned letter of the minister.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1794.

SIR,

IT cannot be unknown to you, that a speech, said to be addressed, on the 10th of February, 1794 to several Indian nations, and ascribed to the governor general of his Britannic majesty, at Quebec, has appeared in most of the public prints in the United States. With so many circumstances of authenticity, after remaining so long without contradiction, it might have justified us in inquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under British authority. Our forbearance thus to inquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of our government towards Great Britain; it indicates, at the same time, our hope, from the declarations of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would discountenance every measure of its officers having a contrary tendency.

Even now, sir, while I entertain a firm persuasion, that in affirming this speech to be genuine, I cannot well err I shall be ready to retract the comments which I am about to make, if you shall think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the British ministry were forwarding assurances of good will, does lord Dorchester foster and encourage, in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States. If it was a part of the American character to indulge suspicion, what might not be conjectured *as to the influence* by which our treaty was defeated in the last year, from the assembling of deputies from almost all the nations who were at the late general council on the Miami, & whose enmity against us cannot be doubtful? How nearly would that suspicion approach to proof, were we to recollect, that so high an officer, as himself, would not rashly hazard this expression. "I should not be surprised, if "we are at war with the U. States in "the course of the present year; and "if we are, a line must then be drawn "by the warriors."

But this speech only forbodes hostility; the intelligence which has been received this morning is, if true, *hostility itself.* The President of the United States has understood, through channels of real confidence, that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to ask, whether these things be so? It has been usual, for each party to a negociation, to pay such a deference to the pretensions of the other, as to keep their affairs in the same posture, until the negociation was concluded. On this principle, you complained, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the jurisdiction attempted to be exercised, under the state of Vermont, within the district occupied by the troops of your king; and demanded, that our government should suppress it, from respect to the discussion which was pending. On this principle, you were assured, that proper measures should be adopted. On the same principle, you renew, on the 10th of March, 1794, a similar application; and are answered, that the measures of the government should correspond with its assurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garrisons and districts, to which your letters relate, are confessedly within the limits of the United States, yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect?

But you will not suppose that I put the impropriety of the present aggression upon the pendency of the negociation. I quote this only to shew the contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This possession of our acknowledged territory, has no pretext of *statu quo* on its side; it has no pretext at all. It is an act, *the hostility of which cannot be palliated* by any connection with that negociation. It is calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace.

A late mission of the United States to Great Britain, is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace, and a good understanding with your nation. But our honor and safety require than *an invasion shall be repelled.*

Let me therefore inform you, sir, that I have it in charge from the President of the United States, to request and urge you to take immediate measures, as far as in you lies, to suppress these hostile movements; to call to mind, that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, will not be able to distinguish between *them*, and *any other people*, associated in the war; to compare these incroachments with the candour of our conduct, and the doctrines which you have maintained; and to admonish those who shall throw obstacles in the way of negociation, and tranquility, that they will be responsible for all the unhappy consequences.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current, which did not receive until late in the afternoon of yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise that, whatever may be my personal opinion, with respect to the style and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me, upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candor to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

Though I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me so categorically, as you have required it, an explanation of any measure emanating from the governor's of Canada, over whose actions, I have no controul, and for whose conduct I am not responsible; I am willing to admit the authenticity of the speech to certain Indian nations to which you have alluded, and which you have ascribed to the governor general of his majesty's possessions in North America. But in order to ascertain the precise sense of the only passage of that speech, to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I shall quote the passage at length.

"Children,

"Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains, and from "the manner in which the people of "the states push on, and act, and talk "on this side, and from what I learn "of their conduct towards the sea, I "shall not be surprised, if we are at "war with them in the course of the "present year; and if so, a line must "then be drawn by the warriors."

From the context of this whole passage, it is manifest that Lord Dorchester was persuaded, that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States; and so far as the state of Vermont, to which I presume his lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that that persuasion was not ill-founded. For notwithstanding the positive assurances, which I received from your predecessor on the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments, which the state and individuals of Vermont had committed on the territory occupied by his majesty's garrisons.—I assert with confidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but that recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity, have been committed. Indeed, if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark, that though the space of fifty days elapsed between my letter of the 10th March 1794, upon this subject, and your answer, of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

In regard to your declaration that "governor Simcoe has gone to the "foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a Bri-"tish regiment, in order to build a "fort there." I have no intelligence that such an event has actually occurred. But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place, in which you assert, that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpose, of protecting subjects of his majesty residing in the districts dependant on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being straitened by the approach of the American army; to either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *statu quo*, until the final arrangement of the points in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply.

In order however, to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance, I shall immediately transmit copies of your letter, and of this answer, as well to the governor general of his majesty's possessions in North America, and the governor of Upper Canada, and to his majesty's ministers in England, for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter I must be permitted to observe that I have continued to the unrepressed and continued aggressions of the state of Vermont, alone, the persuasion of Lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an existing hostile disposition in the United States against Great Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. If I had been desirous of recurring to other sources of disquietude, I might, from the allusion of his lordship to the conduct of this government towards 'the sea,' have deduced other motives of apprehension, on which, from the solicitude you evince to establish a 'contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you,' I might have conceived myself justified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out at Charleston, at the commencement of the present hostilities, and which were allowed to depart from that port, not only with the consent, but under the express permission of the governor of South Carolina.

I might adverted to the prizes made by those privateers, of which the legality was in some measure admitted, by the refusal of this government to restore such as were made antecedently to the 5th of June 1793. I might have adverted to the permission granted by this government to the commanders of French ships of war, and of privateers, to dispose of their prizes by sale, in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers, le Petit Democrat (now la Cornelia, and le Carmagnol, both which were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which in consequence of my remonstrances and of the assurances I received, I concluded would have been dismantled; but which have remained during the winter in the port of New York armed, and now are, as I am informed, in a condition to proceed immediately to sea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has observed towards the powers combined against France in the enforcement of the embargo. For while the vessels of the former are subjected to the restrictions of that measure, those of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton road, tho' three weeks had elapsed subsequently to the imposition of the embargo, though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with articles "calculated to support an enemy whom we are endeavoring to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment, which his majesty's ships of war, and officers in his majesty's service, have, since the commencement of the present hostilities, experienced in the American ports; and lastly, I might have adverted to the unparalleled insult, which has been recently offered at Newport, Rhode Island (not by a lawful collection of the people) but by the governor and council of that state, to the British flag, in the violent measures pursued towards his majesty's sloop of war Nautilus and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom she was commanded. I have however forborne to expatiate on these points, because I am not disposed to consider them, as I have before stated, as necessary elucidations, of the immediate object of your letter, and much less to urge

Mary are not of later dates than the intelligence already received by way of England.

Capt. Haly informs us, that three of their great men, whose names he had forgot, had been detected of holding traiterous correspondence with the king of Spain and Mr. Pitt, for which there was no doubt of their being sentenced to the guillotine.

PHILADELPHIA, May 25.

UNITED STATES, May 21, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before you certain information, whereby it would appear that some encroachments was about to be made on our territory by an officer and party of British troops. Proceeding upon a supposition of the authenticity of this information, although of a private nature, I have caused the representation to be made to the British minister, a copy of which accompanies this message.

It cannot be necessary to comment upon the very serious nature of such an encroachment, nor to urge that this new state of things suggests the propriety of placing the United States in a posture of effectual preparation for an event, which notwithstanding the endeavors making to avert it, it may by circumstances beyond our controul, be forced upon us.

G. WASHINGTON.

IN SENATE, May 23d, 1794.

Ordered, That the message from the President of the United States of this day, with the communications referred to therein, together with the communications referred to in the message of the President of the United States of the 21st inst. be printed for the use of the Senate. (Attest)

SAMUEL A. OTIS, Sec'y.

UNITED STATES, May 23d, 1794.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and of the House of Representatives,

I LAY before you the copy of a letter from the minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty, in answer to a letter from the Secretary of State, communicated to Congress yesterday, and also the copy of a letter from the Secretary, which is referred to in the above mentioned letter of the minister.

G. WASHINGTON.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1794.

SIR,

IT cannot be unknown to you, that a speech, said to be addressed, on the 15th of February, 1794, to several Indian nations, and ascribed to the governor general of his Britannic majesty, at Quebec, has appeared in most of the public prints in the United States. With so many circumstances of authenticity, after remaining so long without contradiction, it might have justified us in inquiring from you, whether it was really delivered under British authority. Our forbearance thus to inquire is conformable with the moderation which has directed the conduct of our government towards Great Britain; while it indicates, at the same time, our hope, from the declarations of yours, that its views would prove ultimately pacific, and that it would discountenance every measure of its officers having a contrary tendency.

Even now, sir, while I entertain a firm persuasion, that in affirming this speech to be genuine, I cannot well err I shall be ready to retract the comments which I am about to make, if you shall think proper to deny its authenticity.

At the very moment when the British ministry were forwarding assurances of good will, does lord Dorchester foster and encourage, in the Indians, hostile dispositions towards the United States. If it was a part of the American character to indulge suspicion, what might not be conjectured *as to the influence* by which our treaty was defeated in the last year, from the assembling of deputies from almost all the nations who were at the late general council on the Miami, & whose enmity against us cannot be doubtful? How nearly would that suspicion approach to proof, were we to recollect, that so high an officer, as himself, would not rashly hazard this expression. "I should not be surprised, if "we are at war with the U. States in "the course of the present year; and "if we are, a line must then be drawn "by the warriors."

But this speech only forbodes hostility; the intelligence which has been received this morning is, if true, *hostility itself.* The President of the United States has understood, through channels of real confidence, that governor Simcoe has gone to the foot of the rapids of the Miami, followed by three companies of a British regiment, in order to build a fort there.

Permit me then to ask, whether these things be so? It has been usual, for each party to a negociation, to pay such a deference to the pretensions of the other, as to keep their affairs in the same posture, until the negociation was concluded. On this principle, you complained, in your letter of the 5th of July, 1792, of the jurisdiction attempted to be exercised, under the state of Vermont, within the district occupied by the troops of your king; and demanded, that our government should suppress it, from respect to the discussion which was pending. On this principle, you were assured, that proper measures should be adopted. On the same principle, you renew, on the 10th of March, 1794, a similar application; and are answered, that the measures of the government should correspond with its assurances. Accordingly, although the forts, garrisons and districts, to which your letters relate, are confessedly within the limits of the United States, yet have our citizens been forbidden to interrupt you in the occupancy of them. What return then have we a right to expect?

But you will not suppose that I put the impropriety of the present aggression upon the pendency of the negociation. I quote this only to shew the contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you. This possession of our acknowledged territory, has no pretext of *statu quo* on its side; it has no pretext at all. It is an act, *the hostility of which cannot be paliated* by any connection with that negociation. It is calculated to support an enemy whom we are seeking to bring to peace.

A late mission of the United States to Great Britain, is an unequivocal proof, after all that has happened, of the sincere wish of our government to preserve peace, and a good understanding with your nation. But our honor and safety require than *an invasion shall be repelled.*

Let me therefore inform you, sir, that I have it in charge from the President of the United States, to request and urge you to take immediate measures, as far as in you lies, to suppress these hostile movements; to call to mind, that the army of the United States, in their march against the enemy, will not be able to distinguish between *them*, and *any other people*, associated in the war; to compare these incroachments with the candour of our conduct, and the doctrines which you have maintained; and to admonish those who shall throw obstacles in the way of negociation, and tranquility, that they will be responsible for all the unhappy consequences.

I have the honor to be,
With respect, sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) EDM. RANDOLPH.

Mr. Hammond, minister plenipotentiary of his Britannic majesty.

Philadelphia, 22d May, 1794.

SIR,

IN answer to your letter of the 20th current, which did not receive until late in the afternoon of yesterday, it is necessary for me to premise that, whatever may be my personal opinion, with respect to the title and manner in which you have thought it proper to address me, upon the present occasion, it is not my intention to offer any animadversion upon them, but to proceed with temper and candor to the examination of the subjects of your letter.

Though I never can acknowledge the right of this government to require from me so categorically, as you have required it, an explanation of any measure emanating from the governor's of Canada, over whose actions, I have no controul, and for whose conduct I am not responsible; I am willing to admit the authenticity of the speech to certain Indian nations to which you have alluded, and which you have ascribed to the governor general of his majesty's possessions in North America. But in order to ascertain the precise sense of the only passage of that speech, to which you have referred, and of which you have given merely a partial citation, I shall quote the passage at length.

"Children,

"Since my return, I find no appearance of a line remains, and from "the manner in which the people of "the states push on, and act, and talk "on this side, and from what I learn "of their conduct towards the sea, I "shall not be surprised, if we are at "war with them in the course of the "present year; and if so, a line must "then be drawn by the warriors." From the context of this whole passage, it is manifest that Lord Dorchester was persuaded, that the aggression which might eventually lead to a state of hostility, had proceeded from the United States; and so far as the state of Vermont, to which I presume his lordship principally alluded, was implicated, I am convinced that that persuasion was not ill-founded. For notwithstanding the positive assurances, which I received from your predecessor on the 9th of July, 1792, in answer to my letter of the 5th of the same month, of the determination of the general government to discourage and repress the encroachments, which the state and individuals of Vermont had committed on the territory occupied by his majesty's garrisons.—I assert with confidence, that not only those encroachments have never been in any manner repressed, but that recent infringements in that quarter, and on the territory in its vicinity, have been committed. Indeed, if this assertion of mine could require any corroboration, I would remark, that though the space of fifty days elapsed between my letter of the 10th March 1794, upon this subject, and your answer, of the 29th of April, 1794, you did not attempt to deny the facts which I then stated, and which I now explicitly repeat.

In regard to your declaration that "governor Simcoe has gone to the "foot of the rapids of the Miami, fol-"lowed by three companies of a Bri-"tish regiment, in order to build a "fort there." I have no intelligence that such an event has actually occurred. But even admitting your information to be accurate, much will depend on the place, in which you assert, that the fort is intended to be erected, and whether it be for the purpose, of protecting subjects of his majesty residing in the districts dependant on the fort of Detroit, or of preventing that fortress from being straitened by the approach of the American army; to either of which cases I imagine that the principle of the *status quo*, until the final arrangement of the points in discussion between the two countries shall be concluded, will strictly apply.

In order however, to correct any inaccurate information you may have received, or to avoid any ambiguity relative to this circumstance, I shall immediately transmit copies of your letter, and of this answer, as well to the governor general of his majesty's possessions in North America, and the governor of Upper Canada, and to his majesty's ministers in England, for their respective information.

Before I conclude this letter I must be permitted to observe that I have confined to the unrepressed and continued aggressions of the state of Vermont, alone, the persuasion of Lord Dorchester, that they were indicative of an exciting hostile disposition in the United States against Great Britain, and might ultimately produce an actual state of war on their part. If I had been desirous of recurring to other sources of disquietude, I might, from the allusion of his lordship to the conduct of this government towards 'the sea,' have deduced other motives of apprehension, on which, from the solicitude you evince to establish a 'contrast between the temper observed on your part towards us, and on our part towards you,' I might have conceived myself justified in dilating. I might have adverted to the privateers originally fitted out at Charleston, at the commencement of the present hostilities, and which were allowed to depart from that port, not only with the consent, but under the express permission of the governor of South Carolina.

I might adverted to the prizes made by those privateers, of which the legality was in some measure admitted, by the refusal of this government to restore such as were made antecedently to the 5th of June 1793. I might have adverted to the permission granted by this government to the commanders of French ships of war, and of privateers, to dispose of their prizes by sale, in ports of the United States. I might have adverted to the two privateers, le Petit Democrat (now la Cornelia, and le Carmagnol, both which were illegally fitted out in the river Delaware, and which in consequence of my remonstrances and of the assurances I received, I concluded would have been dismantled; but which have remained during the winter in the port of New York armed, and now are, as I am informed, in a condition to proceed immediately to sea. I might have adverted to the conduct which this government has observed towards the powers combined against France in the enforcement of the embargo. For while the vessels of the former are subjected to the restrictions of that measure, those of the latter have been permitted to depart from Hampton road, tho' three weeks had elapsed subsequently to the imposition of the embargo, though they were amenable to its operation, and though they were chiefly laden with articles "calculated to support an enemy whom we are endeavoring to bring to peace." I might have adverted to the uniformly unfriendly treatment, which his majesty's ships of war, and officers in his majesty's service, have, since the commencement of the present hostilities, experienced in the American ports; and lastly, I might have adverted to the unparalleled insult, which has been recently offered at Newport, Rhode Island (not by a lawful collection of the people) but by the governor and council of that state, to the British flag, in the violent measures pursued towards his majesty's sloop of war Nautilus and in the forcible detention of the officers by whom she was commanded. I have however forborne to expatiate on these points, because I am not disposed to consider them, as I have before stated, as necessary elucidations, of the immediate object of your letter, and much less to urge

ment in their present form, as general topics of recrimination.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant. (Signed)
GEORGE HAMMOND.

[Another letter from Mr. Randolph, on the same subject, is unavoidably postponed till next week.]

(CIRCULAR.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, May 21st, 1794.

SIR,

IN consequence of the orders herewith transmitted from the governor and commander in chief of the state of Pennsylvania (founded on the requisition of the President of the United States, issued by virtue of an act of Congress, of which a copy is likewise inclosed) you will without delay draft from your brigade, militia, officers included, to be formed and commanded agreeably to the roll, which accompanies these orders.

You will see the necessity of prompt execution of the orders thus communicated, from the manner in which they are expressed by the governor: and you will with all expedition forward me the quotas of the different regiments in your brigade, with the time that they will be able to march if required.

That no misunderstanding should take place, the monthly pay, rations and forage money, are expressly mentioned for every grade, as well infantry as cavalry, agreeably to the act of Congress on that subject; the articles coupling a ration are also enumerated

I cannot more strongly impress upon your mind the necessity of attention to these orders, than by referring you to the governor's instructions on this head; but I request that you will particularly comply with that very essential part, where you are ordered to make an immediate and particular return of the number of enrolled militia in your brigade, the public arms, ammunition, and other military equipments in your custody, and are directed strictly to enforce against every delinquent, the penalties required by law, for their not attending the days of muster, or their not providing themselves with the necessary arms and equipments.

By order of the commander in chief.

To brigade inspector of the brigade of the militia of Pennsylvania.

ROLL designating the quota of the several militia of Pennsylvania, towards forming a detachment of 12,752 militia, officers included, agreeably to the requisition of the President of the United States, contained in a letter from the Secretary at War, dated the 9th, 1794.

I. Division.
1. Brigade, City of Philadelphia.
2. Brigade, County of Philadelphia.
II. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Bucks.
2. Brigade, County of Montgomery
III. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Chester.
2. Brigade, County of Delaware.
IV. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Lancaster.
2. Brigade, County of York.
V. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Berks.
2. Brigade, County of Dauphin.
VI. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Cumberland
2. Brigade, County of Franklin.
VII. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Northampton
2. Brigade, County Northumberland
3. Brigade, County of Luzerne.
VIII. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Bedford.
2. Brigade, County of Huntingdon.
3. Brigade, County of Mifflin.

IX. Division.
1. Brigade, County Westmoreland.
2. Brigade, County of Washington, except the townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan and East Bethlehem.
3. Brigade, Townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan, and East Bethlehem, in the county of Washington.
4. Brigade, County of Fayette.
5 Brigade, County of Allegheny.

The foregoing Detachment to be formed and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, according to the following Division.

I. Division—Maj. Gen Stewart.
1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Proctor.

City of Philadelphia	835
County of Philadelphia	813
County of Delaware	262
	—1910

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Murray.

County of Chester	622
County of Montgomery	515
County of Bucks	548
	—1685

II. Division.—Maj. Gen. Hand.
1. Brigade.—Brig. Gen. Miller.

County of York	822
County of Lancaster	756
	—1578

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Hanna.

County of Berks	651
County of Dauphin	410
County Northampton	555
	—1616

III. Division—Maj. Gen. Irvine.
1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Chambers.

County of Franklin	421
County of Cumberland	456
County of Bedford	331
	—1208

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wilson.

County of Huntingdon	203
County of Mifflin	291
County Northumberld.	456
County of Luzerne	166
	—1116

IV. Division—Maj. Gen. Gibson
1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Douglas.

County of Washington	598
County of of Fayette	339
	— 937

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wilkins.

County Westmoreland	410
County of Allegheny	297
	— 707

Pittsburgh, June 7.

Friday morning last about 25 miles from this place, in the Allegheny river, a loaded canoe with three men on board, was fired on by the Indians; one of the men was killed, the other two wounded—The same day, about half an hour before sunset, a Kentucky boat, with about 20 persons on board, (all women and children, except five men) was fired on in the Kiskiminitas, 7 miles from the mouth; three men were killed, and one badly wounded, the other being on shore, made his escape—one Indian was killed. The boat arrived here the next day with the dead men on board—the inhabitants of this place took immediate measures to have them decently buried, and raised a generous collection for the present support of the women and children; one of whom, with six small children, had her husband and son killed. It is supposed this was the same party that fired on the canoe in the Allegheny.

The brigade inspectors in this country, received orders on the 30th ult. for drafting 1000 men, in order to assist in the establishment of fortifications at Presqu'isle, and on Monday morning last an express arrived from Philadelphia, countermanding the orders for a draft, and ordering the troops raised by the state for the purpose of garrisoning the fortifications to be erected at Presqu'isle, not to proceed further than Le Bœuf, where there is already two block-houses built and garrisoned by a small party of state troops, *for fear of giving offence to our good friends the Six Nations.*

Accounts from Fort Washington, as late as the 15th ult. inform us, that an escort between that place and Head Quarters, had been attacked the day before by the Indians, and eight men were killed.

Our army were all at Greenville.

*** *The Allegheny Troop of Horse will meet on the fourth of July next, between eleven and twelve o'clock, at the house of John Reed, in Mifflin township.*

F. DENNY, *Captain.*

June 3, 1794.

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unseated Lands in Allegheny County, see supplement.*

THE present month being the time agreeably to law for entering of Stills, Notice is hereby given, that OFFICES OF INSPECTION are opened for that purpose, at the following places within the fourth Survey, (District of Pennsylvania) viz. in Bedford county, in the house of Captain John Webster, on Stoney creek—in Westmoreland county, in the house of Mr. Philip Ragan—in Washington county in the house of Mr. John Lyon, in Canonsburgh—in Fayette county, in the house of Mr. Benjamin Wells at Stewart's Crossings, and in Allegheny county, in my house on Charles creek, and on every Friday, at the Brick Redoubt in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector of the Revenue.

May 31, 1794.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he makes and sells BOOTS and SHOES, at the following prices for Cash, viz.*

Best Boots of Philadelphia legs, £.	2 15 0
Common ditto	2 10 0
Neats leather ditto	2 5 0
Mens best Shoes bound	1 4 6
Ditto plain	1 3 6
neats best quality	1 2 6
Womens ditto lined and bound	1 2 6
Common ditto	1 1 3

Childrens shoes in proportion, and all kinds of mending.

Gentlemen may be supplied with boots at two days notice, and shoes in one day.

The strictest attention paid to all directions, and grant of the best quality furnished by the public's humble servant,
THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1794.

N. B. He is supplied with a quantity of the best Philadelphia boot legs and stiff leather, and has a set of workmen of experience in the several branches from that city.

William Dunning,

SCYTHE & SICKLE MAKER.

INFORMS *the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle Making at his shop in Pittsburgh, fronting the wharf, where a quantity of the above articles may be had at the shortest notice—likewise Scythes and Sickles repaired.—Blacksmith work done in its various branches, with dispatch and in the neatest manner.*

FOUND *in the river Ohio some days ago, one barrel of Tar, opposite to subscriber's landing north west of the Ohio, two miles below Holliday's Cove. The owner is desired to apply to John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom, prove property, pay charges, and take it away otherwise it will be sold in three weeks from this date.* PHILIP CAPPLE.

May 27, 1794.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Rostraver township Westmoreland county, a small bay Mare, thirteen hands and an half high, branded* M. I. *a natural pacer, has never been docked, and was shod before. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.*

June 3. ABNER REEVES, *sen.*

Just opening and for Sale, by

Charpantier, Hulin & Simond

At their Wholesale and Retail Store, in the Brick House lately occupied by Mr. F. Greer, in Fourth street.

BROAD Cloths of various colours
Cassimers &c. &c.
Cancoes, Shawls,
Silk handkerchiefs
Muslin dito.
Thicketts, Velvets,
Wool and Cotton stockings
Jaket patterns
Muslins, Irish Linen,
Fans, Hair Powder,
A general assortment of Hardware,
Jamaica Spirits, Lisbon Wine, old French brandy, by the quarter cask or gallon,
And many other articles too numerous to insert in this advertisement.

Pittsburgh, May 23, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.
From the New-York Journal of Wednesday last.

By the ship Atlas, Capt. Barker, who came into port on Sunday, in 42 days from Londonderry (Ireland) Irish and London papers have been received to the 8th of April, which contain much interesting intelligence.

Valenciennes was not taken—nor any movements tending that way.

A French fleet has alarmed on account of Guernsey and Jersey; if they were taken, it was not known in London April 4; the island of Chausé, near them was said to be taken.

That PRUSSIA has abandoned the combination, does not appear to be perfectly ascertained. Peace, it is said, would be the necessary attendant on such a measure.

Long details are submitted; from all which it is difficult to abstract the real positions of the several powers at war upon the extended theatre of blood; but this one important fact is carried on the face of every account, whether ministerial or democratic, that the Carmagnols of France continue to be terrible to their enemies.

Via Lisbon and Boston, and by private letters from London, dated April 8, SPAIN is said to have officially acknowledged the INDEPENDENCE of FRANCE!!!

We hear that the President of the United States at the instance of the National Convention of France has recalled Mr. Morris—and has nominated Mr. Monroe a Senator of the United States, from the state of Virginia, to succeed Mr. Morris.—We also hear, that Mr. Carmichael is recalled from Spain and is to be succeeded by Mr. Short.

From the (Norfolk) American Gazette Extraordinary, of the 18th instant

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Dominick Terry, captain De Hart, from Lisbon, which place he left the 25th of March, in company with upwards of forty sail of American vessels under convoy of a Portuguese frigate and two 20 gun brigs.

When the Dominick Terry parted with the convoy, the captain of the frigate informed captain De Hart, that their orders were to cruise between the Western Islands, Madeira, and Cape Vincents, to INTERCEPT and CAPTURE ALL ALGERINE VESSELS.

When Capt. de Hart left Lisbon, they were fitting out a number of ships of war to cruise against the Algerines.

them in their present form, as general topics of recrimination.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant. (Signed)
GEORGE HAMMOND.

[Another letter from Mr. Randolph, on the same subject, is unavoidably postponed till next week.]

(CIRCULAR.)

GENERAL ORDERS.

Philadelphia, May 21st, 1794.

SIR,

IN consequence of the orders herewith transmitted from the governor and commander in chief of the state of Pennsylvania (founded on the requisition of the President of the United States, issued by virtue of an act of Congress, of which a copy is likewise inclosed) you will without delay draft from your brigade, militia, officers included, to be formed and commanded agreeably to the roll, which accompanies these orders.

You will see the necessity of prompt execution of the orders thus communicated, from the manner in which they are expressed by the governor: and you will with all expedition forward me the quotas of the different regiments in your brigade, with the time that they will be able to march if required.

That no misunderstanding should take place, the monthly pay, rations and forage money, are expressly mentioned for every grade, as well infantry as cavalry, agreeably to the act of Congress on that subject; the articles compiling a ration are also enumerated

I cannot more strongly impress upon your mind the necessity of attention to these orders, than by referring you to the governor's instructions on this head; but I request that you will particularly comply with that very essential part, where you are ordered to make an immediate and particular return of the number of enrolled militia in your brigade, the public arms, ammunition, and other military equipments in your custody, and are directed strictly to enforce against every delinquent, the penalties required by law, for their not attending the days of muster, or their not providing themselves with the necessary arms and equipments.

By order of the commander in chief.

To brigade inspector of the brigade of the militia of Pennsylvania.

ROLL designating the quota of the several militia of Pennsylvania, towards forming a detachment of 15,000 militia, officers included, agreeably to the requisition of the President of the United States, contained in a letter from the Secretary at War, dated May 9, 1794.

I. Division.
1. Brigade, City of Philadelphia.
2. Brigade, County of Philadelphia.

II. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Berks.
2. Brigade, County of Montgomery

III. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Chester.
2. Brigade, County of Delaware.

IV. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Lancaster.
2. Brigade, County of York.

V. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Berks.
2. Brigade, County of Dauphin.

VI. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Cumberland
2. Brigade, County of Franklin.

VII. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Northampton
2. Brigade, County Northumberland
3. Brigade, County of Luzerne.

VIII. Division.
1. Brigade, County of Bedford.
2. Brigade, County of Huntingdon.
3. Brigade, County of Mifflin.

IX. Division.
1. Brigade, County Westmoreland.
2. Brigade, County of Washington, except the townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan and East Bethlehem.
3. Brigade, Townships of Green, Cumberland, Franklin, Morgan, and East Bethlehem, in the county of Washington.
4. Brigade, County of Fayette.
5. Brigade, County of Allegheny.

The foregoing Detachment to be formed and to be in readiness to march at a moment's warning, according to the following Division.

I. Division—Maj. Gen. Stewart.

1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Proctor.

City of Philadelphia	835
County of Philadelphia	813
County of Delaware	262
	—1910

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Murray.

County of Chester	622
County of Montgomery	515
County of Bucks	548
	—1685

II. Division—Maj. Gen. Hand.

1. Brigade.—Brig. Gen. Miller.

County of York	822
County of Lancaster	756
	—1578

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Hanna.

County of Berks	691
County of Dauphin	410
County Northampton	555
	—1616

III. Division—Maj. Gen. Irvine.

1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Chambers.

County of Franklin	421
County of Cumberland	456
County of Bedford	331
	—1208

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wilson.

County of Huntingdon	203
County of Mifflin	291
County Northumberld.	456
County of Luzerne	166
	—1116

IV. Division—Maj. Gen. Gibson

1. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Douglass.

County of Washington	508
County of of Fayette	339
	—937

2. Brigade—Brig. Gen. Wilkins.

County Westmoreland	410
County of Allegheny	297
	—707

Pittsburgh, June 7.

Friday morning last about 25 miles from this place, in the Allegheny river, a loaded canoe with three men on board, was fired on by the Indians; one of the men was killed, the other two wounded—The same day, about half an hour before sunset, a Kentucky boat, with about 20 persons on board, (all women and children, except five men) was fired on in the Kiskiminitas, 7 miles from the mouth; three men were killed, and one badly wounded, the other being on shore, made his escape—one Indian was killed. The boat arrived here the next day with the dead men on board—the inhabitants of this place took immediate measures to have them decently buried, and raised a generous collection for the present support of the women and children; one of whom, with six small children, had her husband and son killed. It is supposed this was the same party that fired on the canoe in the Alleghery.

The brigade inspectors in this country, received orders on the 30th ult. for drafting 1000 men, in order to assist in the establishment of fortifications at Presqu'isle, and on Monday morning last an express arrived from Philadelphia, countermanding the orders for a draft, and ordering the troops raised by the state for the purpose of garrisoning the fortifications to be erected at Presqu'isle, not to proceed further than Le Bœuf, where there is already two block-houses built and garrisoned by a small party of state troops, *for fear of giving offence to our good friends the Six Nations.*

Accounts from Fort Washington, as late as the 15th ult. inform us, that an escort between that place and Head Quarters, had been attacked the day before by the Indians, and eight men were killed.

Our army were still at Greenville.

*** *The Allegheny Troop of Horse will meet on the fourth of July next, between eleven and twelve o'clock, at the house of John Reed, in West township.*
H. DENNY, *Captain.*

June 5, 1794

*** *For a List of Taxes on the unacquired Lands in Allegheny County, see Supplement.*

THE present month being the time agreeably to law for entering of Wills, Notice is hereby given, that OFFICES of INSPECTION are opened for that purpose, at the following places within the fourth Survey, (District of Pennsylvania) viz. in Bedford county, in the house of Captain John Weibler, on Stoney creek—in Westmoreland county, in the house of Mr. Philip Ragan—in Washington county in the house of Mr. John Lang, in Canonsburgh—in Fayette county, in the house of Mr. Benjamin Wells at Stewart's Crossings, and in Allegheny county, in my house on Charles creek, and on every Friday, at the Brick House in Pittsburgh.

JOHN NEVILL, Inspector of the Revenue.

May 31, 1794.

THE *subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he makes and sells BOOTS and SHOES, at the following prices for Cash, viz.*

Best Boots of Philadelphia legs, £.	2 15 0
Common ditto	2 10 0
Neats leather ditto	2 5 0
Mens best Shoes bound	1 4 6
Ditto plain	1 3 6
Neats & fit quality	1 2 6
Womens ditto lined and bound	1 2 6
Common ditto	1 1 3

Childrens shoes in proportion, and all kinds of mending.

Gentlemen may be supplied with boots at two days notice, and shoes in one day.

The strictest attention paid to all directions, and work of the best quality furnished by the public's humble servant,
THOMAS WHITE.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1794.

N. B. He is supplied with a quantity of the best Philadelphia boot legs and stuff leather, and has a set of workmen of experience in the several branches from that city.

William Dunning,

SCYTHE & SICKLE MAKER.

INFORMS *the public that he carries on the Scythe and Sickle Making at his shop in Pittsburgh, fronting the main road, where a quantity of the above articles may be had at the shortest notice—he will wife Scythes and Sickles repaired.—Blacksmith work done in its various branches, Mill Irons mended and turned in the neatest manner.*

FOUND *in the river Ohio some days ago, one barrel of Tar, opposite to subscriber's landing north west of the Ohio, two miles below Holiday's Cove The owner is desired to apply to John Henderson, Esq. Mingo Bottom, prove property, pay charges, and take it away otherwise it will be sold in three weeks from this date.* PHILIP CAPPLE.

May 27, 1794.

CAME *to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Rostraver township Westmoreland county, a small bay Mare, thirteen hands and an half high, branded* M. I. *a natural pacer, has never been docked, and was sold before. The owner may have her again by proving property and paying charges.*

June 3. ABNER REEVES, *sen.*

Just opening and for Sale, by

Charpantier, Hulin & Simond

At their Wholesale and Retail Store, in the Brick House lately occupied by Mr. F. Greer, in Fourth street.

BROAD Cloths of various colours
Cassimers &c. &c.
Calicoes, Shawls,
Silk handkerchiefs
Muslin dito.
Thickets, Velvets,
Wool and Cotton stockings
Jaket patterns
Muslins, Irish Linen,
Fans, Hair Powder,
A general assortment of Hardware,
Jamaica Spirits, Lisbon Wine, Old French Brandy, by the quarter cask or gallon,
And many other articles too numerous to insert in this advertisement.

Pittsburgh, May 24, 1794.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.
From the New-York Journal of Wednesday last.

By the ship Atlas, Capt. Barker, who came into port on Sunday, in 42 days from Londonderry (Ireland) London papers have been received to the 8th of April, which contain much interesting intelligence.

Valenciennes was not taken—nor any movements tending that way.

A French fleet has alarmed on account of Guernsey and Jersey; if they were taken, it was not known in London April 4; the island of Chausé, near them was said to be taken.

That PRUSSIA has abandoned the combination, does not appear to be perfectly ascertained. Peace, it is said, would be the necessary attendant on such a measure.

Long details are submitted; from all which it is difficult to abstract the real positions of the several powers at war upon the extended theatre of blood; but this one important fact is carried on the face of every account, whether ministerial or democratic, that the Carmagnols of France continue to be terrible to their enemies.

Via Lisbon and Boston, and by private letters from London, dated April 8, SPAIN is said to have officially acknowledged the INDEPENDENCE of FRANCE!!!

We hear that the President of the United States at the instance of the National Convention of France has recalled Mr. Morris—and has nominated Mr. Monroe a Senator of the United States, from the state of Virginia, to succeed Mr. Morris.—We also hear, that Mr. Carmichael is recalled from Spain and is to be succeeded by Mr. Short.

From the (Norfolk) American Gazette

Extraordinary, of the 18th instant

IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday arrived here the ship Dominick Terry, captain De Hart, from Lisbon, which place he left the 24th of March, in company with upwards of forty sail of American vessels under convoy of a Portuguese frigate and two 20 gun brigs.

When the Dominick Terry parted with the convoy, the captain of the frigate informed captain De Hart, that their orders were to cruise between the Western Islands, Madeira, and Cape Vincents, to INTERCEPT and CAPTURE ALL ALGERINE VESSELS.

When Capt. de Hart left Lisbon, they were fitting out a number of ships of war to cruise against the Algerines.

By the President of the United States of America.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS by information given on oath, it appears that in the night time of the twenty second day of November a number of armed men having their faces blackened and being otherwise disguised, violently broke open and entered the dwelling house of Benjamin Wells collecter of the revenue arising from spirits distilled within the United States, in and for the counties of Westmoreland & Fayette in the district of Pennsylvania, and by assaulting the said collector and puting him in fear and danger of his life, in his dwellinghouse aforesaid, in the said county of Fayette did compel him to deliver up to them his commission for collecting the said revenue, together with the books kept by him in the execution of his said duty, and did threaten to do further violence to the said collector, if he did not shortly thereafter publicly renounce the further execution of his said office:

AND WHEREAS several of the perpetrators of the said offence are still unknown, and the safety and good order of society require that such daring offenders should be discovered and brought to justice so that infractions of the law may be prevented, obedience to them secured, and officers protected in the due execution of the trusts reposed in them, therefore I have thought proper to offer and hereby do offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for each of the said offenders that shall be discovered and brought to justice for the said offence, to be paid to the person or persons who shall first discover and give information of the said offenders to any judge, justice of the peace, or other magistrate.

And I do hereby strictly charge and enjoin all officers and ministers of justice according as their respective duties may require, to use their best endeavors to cause the offenders to be discovered apprehend and secured, so that they may be speedily brought to trial for the offence aforesaid.

IN Testimony Wereof I (L. S.) have caused the seal of the U. States of America to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Philadelphia the 24th day of February one thousand sevenhundred & ninety four, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

Go. WASHINGTON.

By the President
EDM: RANDOLPH.

A Latin School.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that a school is opened by them in Franklin township, Fayette county, where they teach the English language grammatically and Elocution, together with the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew Languages, Geometry and Trigonometry, with their application to Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, &c. as likewise Geography, and Civil History, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic and Rhetoric.

It is in a beautiful and healthy part of the country, and boarding, washing, &c. may be had at reputable houses in the neighbourhood at the low rate of ten pounds per annum.

The school is under good regulations, and those inclining to patronize it may rely on a particular attention being paid to the morals and improvement of those committed to their care, by the public's humble servants,

JAMES DUNLAP,

Two Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the subscriber on the 17th of April, a small bay Horse, ten years old, thirteen hands high, with a short stiff main, part cut off on the near side, carries his tail on one side, shod before, a natural trotter. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to the subscriber near Brown's ferry, in the forks of Yough.

DAVID JONES.

May 2, 1794.

THE FAMOUS HORSE

The Farmers Delight.

WILL cover Mares this season at the following places, viz.—At M'Nair's tavern the second week in April, the next week at David Colhoon's in Mifflin township. He will stand week about at the above places until the first of August next, when the season will end, at the low rate of seventeen shillings and six pence the season, thirty five shillings for ensuring, and one bushel of oats, payable either in cash, rye, corn, or oats, at cash price, delivered by the first of October next at M'Nair's tavern, or John Small's mill near the above Colhoun's; one dollar in cash and one bushel of oats the single leap.

The FARMERS DELIGHT is a dark bay, white feet, star in his forehead, 8 years old this spring, 16 hands high, strong and neat made, his sire was the full ball breed, and his dam of the Æsopus, his make and carriage will please any who may choose to examine him.

WILLIAM EACHES.

BULLYROCK,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of William Jack, Esq. at the low rate of *Twenty-five Shillings* the season, if the money is paid by the first day of September next, if not, *Thirty Shillings*.

BULLYROCK is a fine bay, with a blaze in his forehead, two feet white, mane and tail black, 7 years old this spring, strong and handsome, both moving and otherwise, and excellent for getting good colts. Pasturage may be had for mares brought a distance, and attendance will be given, by PAUL SHUEMAN.

Greensburgh, *March* 2, 1794.

The Famous HORSE

JOLLY CHESTER,

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of the subscriber living in St. Clair township, Allegheny county, & at the stable of William Hall's within half a mile of William Ewing's mill—He will stand from the 15th to the 22d at William Hall, and then be removed to the subscriber's, and so alternately, week about, at each stand, during the season, at the low rate of Eighteen Shillings and one bushel of oats the season. Wheat at 4*s.* rye 3*s.* corn *s.* and oats one quarter of a dollar, will be received in payment, if delivered at said Ewing's or the subscriber's by the first of October next.

Jolly Chester is a dark bay, with a small star in his forehead, full 16 hands and an half high, remarkably strong and well built, and his colts are not exceeded by any in this country. His sire was a full blooded horse, his dam was seven-eighth blooded, her sire was called Wildair, her dam was a Bullyrock mare, formerly the property of Gen. Herod.

JOHN METZGER.

April 2, 1794.

To the Public.

NOTICE is hereby given that the subscriber has got a good Ferry Boat, large enough to carry waggon and team, at his Ferry on the Monongahela river, on the nearest road by 7 miles from Washington to Greensburgh, and Alliance Iron Works, good banks on each side the river, the hills low and easy to ascend. He also keeps entertainment for travellers. Any gentleman favoring him with their custom will be accommodated in the best manner, and due attention will be given by the public's humble servt.

PETER CASNER.

N. B. The above ferry is 18 miles from Washington, 16 from Cherry's mill, and 9 from Alliance Iron Works.

WHEREAS a certain James Gray, by fraud and deception, obtained a note on me for the sum of eight pounds, payable in linen cloth, on the first of April, 1794, this is to forwarn all persons from taking an assignment on said note, as I am determined not to pay it unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, jun.

N. B. There is a credit on said note for one pound five shillings.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living on the Monongahela river, near Perry's mill, in Allegheny county, Elizabeth township, a black Horse, about 14 hands high, a natural pacer, no marks, one shoe on his right fore foot, about 6 years old. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

PHILIP HOUK.

May 2, 1794.

WHEREAS a certain Robert Steele obtained sundry notes of hand payable at different periods from me, for which he sold me a tract of land in Allegheny County, and bound himself under a panalty in writing to make me a title thereto at a stated period, but hath since eloped from this Country, whereby I am not likely to be put in possession of said title and land. This is therefore to forewarn all persons from taking assignments on said notes as I do not intend to pay them unless compelled by law.

WILLIAM GAULT.

Washington County, May 21, 1794.

JOHN IRWIN

HAS just received, and is now opening at his Store, a neat and general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1794.

Jeremiah Barker,

HAS just received and opened a neat and general assortment of *DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE*, and *QUEENS-WARE*, which he will sell at the most reduced prices for cash or country produce.

He requests those indebted to him to call and pay off their respective balances before the first of July next, otherwise their accounts will be put into proper hands for recovery.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1794.

NOTICE.

FROM the long indulgence I have given those who are indebted to me, I find no other result than a total neglect of their payments. Therefore, I am determined to sue every person who is found delinquent after the 25th day of June next.

ISAAC GREGG.

Pittsburgh, May 21, 1794

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he continues to carry on the STOCKING-WEAVING business in Front street, Pittsburgh, next door but one to Mr. Shaw's new brick house, where he has a quantity of thread and woolen stockings, of different quality, for sale. He requests that those who may be pleased to favor him with their work, will have their yarn, either cotton, thread, or worsted, spun from two to four dozen out of the pound, very slack twisted, and brought to him in hanks. Those who live in the country will be informed with punctuality at the time of delivering their yarn, what time they may expect to have their work done.

MATTHEW M'COWN.

April 2, 1794.

Beaver Town Lots and Out-Lots.

PURSUANT *to instructions received from the Governor, bearing date the 25th day of March last*, NOTICE *is hereby given, that unless the purchaser or purchasers of Town and Out-lots at Beaver Town, on the Ohio river, do respectively make his or their second payment within three months from and after the date of this publication, to the Receiver General of the Land Office in the city of Philadelphia, and take out their Patents, they will severally incur a forfeiture of the monies heretofore by them paid.*

FRANCIS JOHNSTON, R. G.

April 12, 1794.

Hemp Wanted.

A generous Price will be given in CASH, for good clean HEMP, by

MARGARET ROSS.

Pittsburgh, April 16, 1794.

Meason, Dillon & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

AT their Furnace on Dunbar's run, Fayette county, three miles from Stewart's crossings, on Youghiogeny river, a supply of well assorted CASTINGS, which they will sell for cash at the reduced price of Thirty Five Pounds per ton.

Union Furnace, April 10, 1794.

By the President of the United States of America.

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